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THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF  
BURTON LATIMER

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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR  
1968

F. R. N. LYNCH, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.



THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BURTON LATIMER

Chairman of the Council:

A. A. Morby, J.P.

Public Health Committee:

Chairman - W. C. Meads

R. W. H. Cooper  
D. Long  
J. C. Lutener  
J. C. Mackintosh

A. A. Morby, J.P.  
A. F. Mutlow, C.C.  
J. C. Northern  
G. Ward

Clerk to the Council:

C. E. Lansom

Health Department Staff:

Medical Officer of Health:

F. R. N. Lynch, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Also holds the appointment of Medical Officer of Health for:-

Corby, Desborough and Rothwell Urban Districts

and Kettering Rural District.

Assistant County Medical Officer and School Medical Officer.

Acting Medical Officer of Health for Wellingborough and

Irthlingborough Urban Districts and

Wellingborough Rural District.

Secretary:

Miss M. W. Langley

Public Health Inspector and Surveyor:

A. McMillan, Cert. R.S.A.S., M.I.B.E.

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KETTERING.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Urban District Council of Burton  
Latimer

July, 1969.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you for consideration my eighth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the town of Burton Latimer.

The method of presentation of the death statistics has been changed this year. For many years the classification of the causes of death was drawn up according to the Registrar General's Abridged List of thirty-six causes. Analysis of mortality will in future be shown according to the International Classification used in this Report and this List comprises sixty-five causes of death.

This document also includes the Annual Report of Mr. A. McMillan, Public Health Inspector and Surveyor.

Negotiations with the County Council for the provision of proper premises for Medical Practice in the town continued during the year. At the time of writing this letter, I can say that approval for the erection of an adequate Health Centre has been given and it is expected that building will commence in a few months.

I must thank Dr. J. V. L. Farquhar, Medical Referee of the Kettering Crematorium who has as usual supplied me with the figures relating to cremations.

I must also acknowledge the support I have had from the Members of the Council which has been given in a manner that I deeply appreciate. The Administrative Staff has also been of every possible help.

My thanks are also due to Miss Langley who has prepared the draft of this Report.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

F. R. N. LYNCH

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL

CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

# S E C T I O N    A

## SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

### Comparative Statistics for the Five-Year Period 1964 to 1968

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Area of the Urban District (acres)	2,756	2,756	2,756	2,756	2,756
Population (Registrar General's Estimate)	4,430	4,460	4,650	4,990	5,270
Number of Live Births	78	69	85	91	126
Legitimate	74	62	76	83	120
Illegitimate	4	7	9	8	6
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	17.61	15.47	18.28	18.24	23.91
Number of Still Births	-	-	-	-	4
Legitimate	-	-	-	-	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-	-	-
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births	-	-	-	-	30.77
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population	-	-	-	-	0.76
Number of Deaths	43	59	36	41	54
Death Rate per 1,000 population	9.71	13.23	7.74	8.22	10.25
Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Infant Deaths	-	1	2	1	4
Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	-	14.49	23.52	10.99	31.75
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	-	14.49	11.76	10.99	7.94
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	-	14.49	11.76	10.99	38.46
Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis	-	1	-	1	-
Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis	-	1	-	1	-
Deaths from Malignant Neoplasms	7	9	4	8	9
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths from Enteritis and Diarrhoea under two years of age	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths from Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	-	-	-	-	-



GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE AREA

AREA (acres) 2,756

CENSUS POPULATION	<u>Year</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	
	1951	2,007	2,104	4,111
	1961	2,139	2,262	4,401
	Increase of 290 = 7.1%			

POPULATION (Registrar General's Mid-Year Estimate 1968) 5,270

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES (1951)	1,341
(1961)	1,499
(1968)	1,888

RATEABLE VALUE (at 31st December 1968) £198,480

SUM REPRESENTED BY PENNY RATE (1968/69) £792

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SOCIAL CONDITIONS INCLUDING CHIEF OCCUPATIONS OF  
THE INHABITANTS

The social conditions of the district are satisfactory and at the end of the year the percentage of unemployed in the area was 1.7. Factory work is the chief occupation. The largest firms participate in the production of footwear, cereal food preparation, aluminium utensils and clothing manufacture.



EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS 1968

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>			
Legitimate ... ..	63	57	120
Illegitimate ... ..	5	1	6
	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>
T o t a l s	68	58	126
	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population	...	...	...	...	23.91
Adjusted Birth Rate (comparability factor 1.01)	...	...	...	...	24.15

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>STILL BIRTHS</u>			
Legitimate ... ..	2	2	4
Illegitimate ... ..	-	-	-
	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>
	2	2	4
	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>

Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)	...	...	...	...	-
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<u>DEATHS</u>					
Number registered, all causes ...	29	25			54
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population	...	...	...	...	10.25
Adjusted Death Rate (comparability factor 1.17)	...	...	...	...	11.99

<u>DEATHS FROM CERTAIN SPECIFIED CAUSES</u>					
Cardio-vascular disease (all forms)	13	11			24
Malignant neoplasms (all forms)	4	5			9
Diseases of the respiratory system	5	5			10
Cerebrovascular disease	3	1			4

<u>DEATHS FROM MATERNAL CAUSES</u> ... ..	...	...	...	...	-
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	...	-

<u>DEATHS OF INFANTS</u> (under 1 year) ... ..	2	2			4
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	31.75
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	33.33
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	-

<u>DEATHS OF INFANTS</u> (under 4 weeks) ... ..	-	1			1
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	7.94

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1968.

LIST NO.	CAUSE OF DEATH	TOTAL SEX	AGE IN YEARS						
			UNDER 4 WEEKS	4 WEEKS - 1 YEAR	5+ 15+	45+ 55+	65+ 75 & over		
B 19 (1)	Malignant neoplasm - stomach	1					1		
B 19 (2)	Malignant neoplasm - lung, bronchus	3				2	1		
B 19 (3)	Malignant neoplasm - breast	1					1		
B 19 (5)	Leukaemia	2			1		1		
B 19 (6)	Other malignant neoplasms	1				1			
B 46 (4)	Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs	1		1		1			
B 26	Chronic Rheumatic heart disease	2		1				1	
B 27	Hypertensive disease	1							1
B 28	Ischaemic heart disease	7		1		1		1	4
B 29	Other forms of heart disease	5				1		2	3
B 30	Cerebrovascular disease	3				2			4
B 46 (5)	Other diseases of circulatory system	1				1			1
B 31	Influenza	2						2	
B 32	Pneumonia	1							1
B 33 (1)	Bronchitis, emphysema	2		1					2
B 46 (6)	Other diseases of respiratory system	1		1					1
B 43	Peptic Ulcer	1						1	
B 36	Intestinal obstruction & hernia	1							1
B 46 (7)	Other diseases of digestive system	1							
B 46(10)	Diseases of musculo-skeletal system and connective tissue	1							1
B 42	Congenital anomalies	1							
B 44	Other causes of perinatal mortality	1	1						
T O T A L S		29	2	2	1	8	3	14	14
		25	1	1	1	2	4	14	14

1. POPULATION

The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of the population (1968) was 5,270, 280 more than the mid-year estimate for 1967. In the census, which was taken on 23rd April, 1961, the population figure was found to be 4,401.

2. BIRTHS

There were 126 live births in 1968, 35 more than in the previous year. This gives a crude birth rate of 23.91 per 1,000 population. This rate, standardised on the basis of the age and sex composition of the population, gives an adjusted rate of 24.15. The adjusted, or corrected, birth rate is obtained by multiplying the crude rate by a figure known as the Comparability Factor. The factor for Burton Latimer is 1.01. The adjusted birth rate of 24.15 compares with the rate of 15.14 for 1967 and the provisional crude rate for England and Wales of 16.9 per 1,000 population.

3. DEATHS

There were 54 deaths from all causes in 1968, 13 more than in 1967, giving a crude death rate of 10.25 and an adjusted death rate of 11.99. The Comparability Factor in this case for Burton Latimer is 1.17; the provisional death rate for England and Wales is 11.9.

4. DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD

Of the 54 deaths during the year, 38 bodies were disposed of by cremation at Kettering Borough Crematorium, giving a percentage of 70.37.

5. INFANTILE MORTALITY

There were four deaths of infants under one year of age; one of these was also a neonatal death (i.e. occurring in the first month of life). The infant mortality rate is 31.75, the neonatal rate is 7.94 and the corresponding rates for England and Wales are 18.0 and 12.3. I append herewith details of these deaths:-

<u>Age</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>
4 hours	F	Extreme Prematurity not compatible with life.
6 weeks	M	Marasmus.
7 weeks	F	Bronchopneumonia. (Autopsy)
5 months	M	Febrile Convulsions, Bronchitis. (Autopsy)

6. STILL BIRTHS

There were four still births during the year, giving a rate of 30.77 per 1,000 total births. The rate for England and Wales is 14.3.

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Cause</u>
M	Recurrent Ante-partum Haemorrhage.
F	Anencephaly.
M	Accidental Haemorrhage, Pre-eclamptic Toxaemia.
F	Asphyxia. Breech delivery

7. MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were again no deaths classed to pregnancy or childbirth.

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF

HEALTH SERVICES

FOR THE AREA



## SECTION B

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

In subsequent sections, full details will be found relating to infectious diseases and environmental health within the Urban District, for which services the Council is directly responsible.

The present section is related to those health services which concern more the personal health and welfare of the individual, rather than public health and the community. The Health Committee of the Northamptonshire County Council is responsible for the administration of many of these services under Part III of the 1946 National Health Service Act.

### LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Public Health Laboratory, Northampton is available for the examination of specimens in connection with the diagnosis and control of infectious diseases.

### AMBULANCE SERVICE

This is one of the services for which the County Council is responsible and is operated from Kettering Ambulance Station.

### DOMICILIARY SERVICES

These include District Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors, who are all highly trained, qualified nurses on the staff of the County Medical Officer. The Home Help Service, also provided by the County Council is proving more and more valuable in relieving people of domestic worries during periods of illness or confinement, and in helping old folks to remain in their own houses, so that they can retain their treasured independence.

### CHILD WELFARE CENTRE

A clinic is held on the first and third Wednesday in every month at the Baptist Church, Meeting Lane. These clinics are busy and their popularity is largely due to the enthusiasm and dedicated work of the Voluntary Committee. A Medical Officer attends both of these sessions. In accordance with the policy of the County Health Department, a new type of clinic, which provides facilities for the teaching of parentcraft and relaxation to expectant mothers, is held on each Monday afternoon at 3.00 p.m. in the Methodist Church Room, Duke Street.

Welfare foods (National dried milk, cod liver oil, orange juice, etc.) are distributed at the Child Welfare Clinic.

### IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and poliomyelitis and vaccination against smallpox are free services, available either from the family doctor or at the County Child Welfare Clinics. Certain age groups of children can also be given B.C.G. vaccination to protect against tuberculosis; this is done through the School Health Service.

## IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION (continued)

A vaccine for the protection of infants against Measles is now available and, in accordance with the policy of the County Health Department, a campaign for the control of and it is hoped, ultimate eradication of this disease, was commenced in the autumn of 1968.

## TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

- (a) Tuberculosis - New patients - Out-patient Department, General Hospital, Kettering - Friday, 9.00 a.m.

Follow-up clinic - St. Mary's Hospital, Kettering - Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.

- (b) Venereal Disease - Out-patient Department, General Hospital, Kettering - Tuesday, Females: 4.30 - 5.30 p.m.  
Males: 5.30 - 6.30 p.m.

Clinics are held weekly and treatment is provided by the Oxford Regional Hospital Board.

## OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE COMMITTEE

This Committee, which has been established for over sixteen years, is made up of representatives of local organisations and also members of the Council. Amongst other things, the Committee organises a Darby and Joan Club which meets every week, the more infirm members being taken to and from the Club by a special bus service. The Club has a membership of approximately 140, which represents about a quarter of the people of pensionable age in the town.

During the summer of 1968, four country trips were arranged and visits were made to four shows during the winter. In May nine members participated in the County Holiday Scheme visiting Clacton, and 51 members went to Southsea under the Committee's own holiday scheme.

During 1968, 1,285 treatments were given by the chiropody service, which was inaugurated seven years ago for the benefit of all old age pensioners in the district. A chiropodist gave 682 treatments in 34 visits at a room set aside for the purpose at Burton House. A further 494 treatments were given at his own surgery at Kettering or at the surgeries of other chiropodists. Also during the year, 109 domiciliary treatments were given. This foot treatment is greatly appreciated by the old people and only costs them a fee of 2s. 6d. per treatment.

In 1965, the W.R.V.S. at Burton Latimer was re-formed with a view to starting a meals-on-wheels service for the benefit of elderly people living alone. This service now supplies twenty-four meals every Tuesday and Thursday and they are prepared at the canteen of a local factory. The recipients pay 1s. 0d. per meal, which is subsidised at the rate of 6d. from the County Council and 6d. from the Urban District Council; each meal is also subsidised by the factory management concerned by the sum of 11d.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 - SECTION 47

This Act empowers local authorities to require the compulsory admission to hospital in certain cases of persons in need of care and attention.

It was necessary to obtain an Urgency Order under this Section of this Act in respect of an elderly female person resident in the town. Subsequently, three extensions of this Order were required. The Council eventually sought and was granted possession of the premises tenanted by the old person. This old lady is now in permanent residential accommodation in a Home for the Aged administered by the County Welfare Authority.

In addition, three other old persons were visited but it was possible to arrange the help and support necessary for their welfare without having recourse to the enforcement of the Act.



SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

OF THE AREA

## SECTION C

### WATER SUPPLY

The water supply to Burton Latimer comes from Pitsford Reservoir, where the raw water is filtered and softened before distribution takes place. The supply as regards quality and quantity was maintained throughout the district during the year.

In addition to the installation of various new stopcocks and the repair of others, various lengths of new water mains, in varying diameters, were laid on a private housing development under construction in the town. A small length of new main was laid to link up Spencer Street and Finedon Street. This was done to improve the circulation. No major work in respect of the renewal of existing water mains was carried out in 1968.

During the year there was no contamination in the town and no plumbo solvent action.

The Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board carried out the following bacteriological examinations of the water during the year:-

Pitsford Raw Water	70
Pitsford Sedimented Water	18
Pitsford Final Water	94
Burton Latimer General Supply	12

The bulk supply from the Great Ouse Water Authority, sampled at Hannington Reservoir on twenty-three occasions, was satisfactory.

### CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Chemical analysis of laboratory tap water at Pitsford and Hannington Reservoirs proved pure and wholesome for public supply.

The hardness of the water supplied averages 150 p.p.m.

### FLUORIDE CONTENT OF THE WATER SUPPLY

The fluoride content of the water determination in 1968 showed 0.25 parts of naturally occurring Fluorine per million parts of water.

### DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE DISPOSAL

The exceptional heavy storms that took place in the middle of May brought with them a problem to the Council's sewers. The storms caused a certain amount of flooding in more than one area of the town. Foul sewage was being forced through manholes in gardens and on the main roads.

The flow in the sewers in times of storm will be many times the dry weather flow, as the majority of the town is drained on the combined system whereby foul and surface water are conveyed in the same pipeline. This is particularly attributable to the eastern part of the town, where most of the trouble was experienced.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE DISPOSAL (continued)

The tendency is for more and more surface water to be directed to the sewerage system; the paving of gardens, the building of house extensions and garages, and the making of driveways for motor cars, all tend to increase not only the impervious area drainage but also the speed with which storm water reaches the sewerage system.

The Council's Consultant Civil Engineers were asked to look into the problem and they carried out a thorough appraisal of the existing drainage facilities, to enable the Council to come to a sound decision as to what steps they should now take to alleviate the problem.

The firm recommended that the essential elements of a new surface water system to the town should now be laid. This system should be designed to overcome the present difficulties and be readily capable of extension as occasion demands. Surface water should, wherever possible at reasonable expense, be directed into the new system, e.g. water from gullies, large premises or estates should be conveyed to the sewer where this is feasible.

It has been agreed that the scheme be commenced with the installation of new surface water and storm relief sewers in the north-eastern part of the town centre. This entails the laying of new sewers at Church Street and Cranford Road. A new outfall sewer will be laid to take surplus surface water from Church Street and this will discharge into the brook at a point south-east of Church Street.

In addition to improving the drainage system these proposals, when carried out, will enable two fairly large areas of the town to be developed which hitherto would not have been possible.

Various new foul sewer manholes were provided during the year on a private housing estate which was commenced some three years ago. In addition, various small sections of surface water sewers were laid to serve this estate.

## HOUSE REFUSE COLLECTION

There is a weekly refuse collection in the town and this service was maintained in an efficient manner throughout the year.

The labour force necessary to carry out this work remained relatively stable and, when vacancies do occur, an effort is made to recruit younger employees for this type of work. The present high employment rate in the district makes the task of recruiting suitable replacements (when they are needed) rather difficult and, in some instances, we just have to take whoever we can get at the time. I do not think this problem affects this town only, but is a general problem in the country, particularly in the highly industrialised Midlands in which Burton Latimer is situated.

The vehicle which is used for collection functioned very well and no serious trouble was experienced.

Household refuse is disposed of at Buccleuch Quarry which is situated approximately one mile south-east of the town centre. The Council has a lease of the ground from Richard Thomas & Baldwins Ltd.



## HOUSE REFUSE COLLECTION (continued)

The tip consists of old ironstone workings and there is ample capacity for many years to come, provided that no serious nuisances arise.

A Council workman is engaged at the tip, levelling and spreading the household and other refuse when it is tipped, and this service has proved to be highly successful. Controlled tipping is carried out. When the need arises mechanical equipment is hired to carry out a certain amount of levelling.

Rodent control is vigilantly exercised.

## STREET CLEANSING

There are some 11.86 miles of roads in the urban area and the Council is responsible for cleansing all of these roads. Out of this total, there are approximately 6.13 miles of trunk roads, Class A roads and Class III roads which the Council cleanses on behalf of the Northamptonshire County Council. Two Council workmen are engaged full-time on this work.

The town is split up into areas or beats and a set area is treated daily. The road sweepings are deposited at various small depots distributed throughout the town and these sweepings are then collected at regular intervals by the refuse vehicle and deposited at the tip.

As the town is situated in the centre of a farming community, it means that a large number of farm vehicles use the roads, with the result that a great deal of mud is often brought on to the roads by these vehicles. The Council has drawn the attention of the various farmers concerned to the nuisance which is being caused in this way and it is hoped that these warnings will be sufficient for its abatement.

## GULLIES

There are 563 gullies in the area and a gully emptying firm carry out the emptying of them by mechanical means once in every three months. Previously, this work was done partly by mechanical means and partly by hand. Since its inception, the new arrangement has been an undoubted success.

## PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

There are two toilet blocks in the town with facilities for both sexes. During the year, many acts of vandalism were committed in or around the toilets and, despite repeated requests to the Police and press publicity, this wanton damage still continues. In an effort to stamp out this vandalism, the Council has offered a reward of £5 to be paid to anyone giving information leading to a successful conviction; this project has not been successful up to the present time.

A full-time attendant would be the answer, but a town of this size could not afford the services of such a person.

## LITTER ACT

The Litter Act, together with the accompanying publicity which goes with it, has so far not brought about a great change in the habits of the public and there is still far too much litter being thrown on to the roads and footpaths. It is rather frustrating in some parts of the town to find that, after a street has been swept and tidied up by the Council road sweeper, the same street is strewn with papers again in a short time. The schools could, perhaps, help with this by lecturing and advising the children about their habits and they, in turn, might pass on the message to their parents who are, to a certain extent, just as guilty.

## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Twenty-seven treatments were carried out in private and local authority houses and some business premises during the year.

The refuse tip was given three treatments during the year.

Sixty-two foul sewer manholes were treated for rats. In twenty of these partial takes were observed. Re-baiting of the affected manholes was carried out, but no further evidence of takes was noted.

## MORTUARY

There is a stone-built bier house at the old cemetery which is used as a mortuary if and when required. This was not used during the year.

## FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1961

There are eighteen factories in the district. Routine inspections are carried out.

At 1st August there were sixteen outworkers living in Burton Latimer. Most of the work done by these outworkers is in connection with local industries, such as the shoe trade. Routine inspections were carried out and no contraventions of the Act were found.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1961 are to be found at the end of the Report.

## OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The general provisions of this Act came into force on 1st August 1964 and premises already in use on 1st May 1964 were required to register between that date and 31st July 1964.

The total number of registered premises at the end of the year was thirty-two, an increase of two on the figure for last year. The total number of persons employed in registered premises is as follows:-

Males

66

Females

78

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1961 (continued)

Despite a most extensive publicity campaign which the Ministry of Labour gave this Act prior to its inception, it is being experienced when inspections are being carried out that in a very great number of cases owners and/or occupiers have no idea whatsoever as to their obligations under the Act.

Inspections under the Act are being carried out and any irregularities found are being intimated to the persons concerned. 80% of all the premises registered have been inspected.

SECTION D

PUBLIC HEALTH

AND

HOUSING ACTS



## S E C T I O N   D

### PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS

Since 1921 the Council has built in all 532 dwellings of one kind or another and has reconditioned three old ones, making a total of 535 dwellings, approximately one third of the total dwellings in the town. Twenty-five Council houses have been sold to tenants, leaving a total still held of 510.

There are few, if any, unfit houses still to be dealt with.

Looking towards the future, the Council is in the comfortable position of having no serious housing problem left on its hands and there is, therefore, no immediate need for further building. This need not stop the Council from thinking about future schemes, and in actual fact Ministry approval was given for the erection of six one-bedroom flats. This development is being used to fill in a small gap site in conjunction with a small road improvement scheme.

Eighty-five houses and/or bungalows were completed by private enterprise and sixty were under construction at the end of the year.

Progress on an extensive private housing development which was commenced three years ago, continued to go forward at a reasonable rate, although towards the end of the year the building rate dropped slightly. This was probably due to weather conditions and the ever-increasing rate of interest on mortgages.

It is interesting to note that all but six of the houses in this development will have a gas warm-air type of central heating system installed. Hot water is also being provided by a gas appliance. By incorporating this type of heating and hot water system, the estate houses will contribute to a large degree in the creation of a fairly extensive smokeless zone.

The Council continues through the medium of its Broadsheet to remind owners of older-type houses of the existence of housing improvement grants and of the benefits that can be claimed.

Owners who do not actually live in the houses to be improved cannot lose financially as they can recover their part of the cost of the improvements over a period of years, by increasing the rents of their houses as soon as the improvements have been completed.

It is estimated that there are 225 houses suitable for improvement in the town; no street by street schemes have as yet been carried out.

There are 92 applicants on the list for Council houses.

### CARAVANS

There are five licensed sites in the town and no trouble has been experienced with them.

## COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common lodging houses in the town.

## PETROLEUM (REGULATIONS) ACTS, 1928 AND 1936

Twenty-one licences were issued under these regulations.

Six of these licences were in respect of petrol stations who retail petrol for sale.

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND

SUPERVISION OF FOOD

## SECTION E

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

There is no registered private slaughterhouse in the district. The butchers in the town make their own arrangements for this service and this arrangement appears to be working quite satisfactorily.

The following tinned food was condemned during the year:-

Tinned meat and meat portions	111lbs. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.
Tinned fish, fruit and vegetables	134lbs. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.
Sundries	12lbs. 14 ozs.

### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The following is an extract of a report by the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures on samples taken in the Urban District in the twelve months ending 31st March, 1968.

<u>Samples</u>	<u>No.</u>
Milk	16
Apples	1
Butter	1
Fruit Salad	1
Jam	1
Meat Paste	1
Meat Products	4
Salad Cream	1
Spirits	6
	<hr/>
Total	32
	<hr/>

All the samples which had been taken in the Urban District during the year were reported as genuine by the Public Analyst and called for no particular comment.

### MILK SUPPLY

This district is a designated area and all milk sold must be pasteurised sterilised or tuberculin tested.

One dairy is registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

# FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1960

There are twenty-six shops and four canteens which are affected by these regulations. Inspections are carried out. These food premises are as follows:-

Type of Premises	No. of Premises	No. of Premises complying with Regulation 16	No. of Premises to which Regulation 19 applies	No. of Premises complying with Regulation 19
Fish and chip shops	2	1	2	2
Retail butchers	3	2	3	3
Wholesale warehouses	1	1	1	1
General stores	3	0	1	2
Confectioners	1	1	1	1
Canteens	4	4	4	4
Retail grocers	16	11	16	16



SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF  
AND CONTROL OVER

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

## SECTION F

### THE PUBLIC HEALTH (INFECTIOUS DISEASES) REGULATIONS, 1968

New regulations governing the notification of infectious diseases came into operation on 1st October, 1968. A copy of the Statutory Instrument and also a copy of the relevant Sections of the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968 were sent to each general practitioner in the area. The fee payable for notification has been increased from 2s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.

The following conditions are no longer notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health:- Acute Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia, Puerperal Pyrexia, Erysipelas and Membranous Croup.

You will recall that infectious hepatitis, which has been locally notifiable for the past six years, is now generally notifiable under the Public Health (Infective Jaundice) Regulations, 1968 which came into operation on 15th June, 1968.

The infectious diseases now to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health are:- Acute Encephalitis, Acute Meningitis, Acute Poliomyelitis, Anthrax, Cholera, Diphtheria, Dysentery (Amoebic or Bacillary), Infective Jaundice, Leprosy, Leptospirosis, Malaria, Measles, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Paratyphoid Fever, Plague, Relapsing Fever, Scarlet Fever, Smallpox, Tetanus, Tuberculosis, Typhoid Fever, Typhus, Whooping Cough, Food Poisoning and Yellow Fever.

### PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

There were twenty-eight cases of infectious disease (other than Tuberculosis) notified to me during 1968, compared with one hundred and seventy-three cases in the previous year.

#### MEASLES

Thirteen cases were recorded as against one hundred and forty-eight in 1967.

#### DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS

Routine immunisation of infants under one year of age with triple antigen was continued during the year. Immunisation is carried out either by the family doctor or at the County Health Department's bimonthly clinics at Meeting Lane.

#### WHOOPING COUGH

Ten cases occurred in 1968 and all were nursed at home.

#### POLIOMYELITIS

This is the fourth disease which is prevented by routine immunisation in infancy. This is again done either by the family doctor or at the County Health Department's clinics. No cases occurred.



## GASTRO-INTESTINAL DISEASES

No cases of Salmonella or Dysentery were reported in 1968.

## INFECTIOUS HEPATITIS

One case was reported in June. There were no cases in the previous year.

## SMALLPOX

Forty-seven International Certificates of Vaccination were authenticated by me in order to comply with the International Sanitary Regulations for people who were travelling abroad.

## LEPROSY

The Public Health (Leprosy) Regulations, 1966 came into force on 1st March, 1966.

Under these regulations, cases of Leprosy are now notifiable to the District Medical Officer of Health. No notifications of leprosy were received.

## TUBERCULOSIS

One case of respiratory tuberculosis was notified during the year. Two cases were removed from the register as healed.

The table shows the number of known cases of tuberculosis in the district as at 31st December, 1968:-

Tuberculosis	Males	Females	Total
Respiratory	5	1	6
Non-Respiratory	2	2	4
T O T A L	7	3	10

## PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925

These regulations empower the Council to prevent persons suffering from tuberculosis to engage in the milk trade. No action was taken during the year.

# TUBERCULOSIS

## NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1968

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 +	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) 1968

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Measles	-	-	4	2	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	3	13
Infectious Hepatitis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Whooping Cough	2	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Totals	2	7	7	3	1	4	-	-	-	1	-	3	28

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) 1968

Disease	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65+	All Ages	Removed Hospital	Deaths
Measles	-	1	2	3	1	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	13	-	-
Infectious Hepatitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-
Whooping Cough	1	-	1	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
Totals	1	1	3	4	1	8	1	5	1	-	-	3	28	1	-



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE  
YEAR 1968 FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT OF BURTON LATIMER IN THE COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

PREScribed PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises (1)	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspection (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	-	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	18	18	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
T o t a l	18	18	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars  (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
T o t a l	-	-	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT - OUTWORK  
(SECTIONS 110 AND 111)

Nature of Work  (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of pros- ecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un- wholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
Wearing } Making etc. apparel } Cleaning & } Washing	16	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household linen	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lace, lace curtains and nets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains and furni- ture hangings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and upholstery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electro-plate	-	-	-	-	-	-
File making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brass and brass articles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fur pulling	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel cables & chains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel anchors & grapnels	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cart gear	-	-	-	-	-	-
Locks, keys and latches	-	-	-	-	-	-
Umbrellas, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Artificial flowers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nets, other than wire nets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tents	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Racquets and tennis balls	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Continued)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Paper bags	-	-	-	-	-	-
The making of boxes or other recep- tacles or parts thereof made wholly or par- tially of paper	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brush making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pea picking	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feather sorting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carding, etc. of buttons, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffed toys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basket making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chocolates and sweetmeats	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile weaving	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades	-	-	-	-	-	-
T O T A L	16	-	-	-	-	-

F. R. N. LYNCH

Medical Officer of Health









